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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1837.

[WHOLE No. 113.]

SEMINOLE CAMPAIGN.

From the Globe of February 24.

OFFICIAL.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH, }
Fort Armstrong, Feb. 7, 1837. }

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the Secretary of War, and the General-in-Chief, that the main body of the army under my command was put in motion on the 22d ultimo, to attack the Indians and negroes in the strongholds which they were said to occupy on the head waters of the Ocklawaha.

On the 23d, Lieutenant Colonel Caulfield was detached with his battalion of mounted Alabama volunteers, Captain Harris's company of marines, and Major Morris's Indian warriors, accompanied by my aid, Lieutenant Chambers, to attack Osuchee (Cooper,) a chief of some note, who was reported to have a large Indian force under his command in a swamp on the borders of Apopka lake. The chief was surprised, himself and three warriors killed, and nine Indians (women and children) and eight negroes captured. One of our Indian warriors was mortally wounded, and died on the 26th.

It was ascertained from the prisoners, that the principal Indian and negro force had retired from the Ocklawaha, in a southeasterly direction, towards the head of the Coloosahatchee. Pursuit was immediately commenced, with no other guide than the track of their ponies and cattle.

The Thlau-hatkee, (White mountains,) an elevated range of hills, not mentioned by any geographer, nor described in any account of Florida which I have seen, was passed on the 24th. The ascent, in many places, was so difficult as to render drag ropes and heavy details of men necessary to take the baggage wagons over the heights.

On approaching the Thla-pac-hatchee on the morning of the 27th, the herds of cattle feeding on the prairies, and the numerous recent trails in various directions, indicated the presence of the enemy. The army was halted, and scouts sent out on different trails to obtain information.

Colonel Henderson, with Lieutenant Colonel Caulfield's battalion, Captain Harris's mounted marines, and Major Morris's Indian warriors, accompanied by my aid, Lieutenant Chambers, was detached to make a reconnaissance of the country in advance, with orders to attack the enemy, if he should find them, and deem his command sufficient, and report by express their force and position.

The enemy was found on the Hatchee-Lustee, in and near the "Great Cypress Swamp," and promptly and gallantly attacked. Lieutenant Chambers, with Price's company of Alabama volunteers, by a rapid charge, succeeded in capturing the horses and baggage of the enemy, with twenty-five Indians and negroes, principally women and children, the men having mostly fled into the swamp.

Colonel Henderson, leaving one company with the prisoners and horses, entered the swamp with the remainder of his command, drove the enemy across the Hatchee-Lustee, passed that river under their fire, and drove them into a more dense and difficult swamp, where they dispersed.

The messenger first sent to report to me was killed; a second was more fortunate. The parties detached on other trails were called in, and Lieutenant Colonel Freeman, with a small force of pioneers and artillery, being charged with the defence of the camp, the disposable force of Brigadier General

Armistead's brigade, with Major Graham's infantry, and Tustenuggee Hajo's Indian warriors, was moved forward to support Colonel Henderson. When the troops reached the point where the Colonel had entered the swamp, it was ascertained that he was in rapid pursuit of the enemy, and was believed to be fully able to manage the force opposed to him.

The Indian scouts, at this moment, reported a large hostile force about two miles to our right. Major Whiting's battalion was left as a reserve, and the sixth infantry, with Major Graham's company of the fourth, and a small party of Indian warriors was moved to the point indicated. The swamps and hammocks were entered and passed by the troops in perfect order, and the advance, under Major Graham, found a large Indian encampment, with fires burning and provisions cooking, the enemy having fled to the surrounding swamps.

As night was approaching, pursuit was impossible, and the troops returned to camp, where they arrived about nine o'clock. Colonel Henderson returned after ten.

On the morning of the 28th, a prisoner was sent to Jumper, and the other hostile chiefs, with an offer of peace, on a strict fulfilment by them of the terms of the treaty; and the army moved forward and occupied a strong position on Tohopi-ka-liga lake, within a few miles of the point at which the Cypress Swamp approaches it, where several hundred head of cattle were obtained.

The prisoner returned on the night of the 29th, with pacific messages from Alligator and Abraham.

Abraham visited me on the 31st. He returned, and brought in Jumper and Alligator, with two sub-chiefs, one a nephew of Micanopy, on the 3d instant.

These chiefs entered into an arrangement to meet me at Fort Dade, with the other chiefs of the nation, on the 18th instant, and promised to send out runners, and cause hostilities to be suspended until the conference shall have taken place.

I shall employ the intermediate time in preparations for the most vigorous prosecution of the war; and, from the information I have from prisoners, I shall probably be able to follow the enemy into their most hidden retreats, should they reject the terms offered to them.

The army commenced its return march on the morning of the 4th. I left it yesterday about thirty miles back, and came in last evening; it arrived today in good health and fine spirits. Colonel Henderson's report, a copy of which is enclosed, will give you more detailed information of the battle of the Hatchee-Lustee than I have been able to embody in this report. I unite with the Colonel in the request that the officers whom he has named may be rewarded by the distinguished approbation of the Government; and I ask, as an act of justice, that the same distinguished approbation be extended to the gallant Colonel himself.

Though but a small part of the force had the good fortune to engage the enemy in battle, all, without a single exception, have performed their duties in the most satisfactory manner.

They have opened a road near seventy miles into the interior of the enemy's country, and to the immediate vicinity of his strongest holds, where the white man had, perhaps, never been seen before; and, by their patient, cheerful, and persevering labors, have contributed as much probably to their discomfiture as would have been effected by a general and decisive battle.

To Brigadier General Armistead, Lieutenant Col-

Colonel Caulfield, Major Thompson, Major Whiting, and Major Morris; and to Colonel Henderson, Lieutenant Colonel Freeman, Major Kirby, and Major Graham, as well as to the officers and soldiers of their respective commands, I am under the greatest obligations, for the prompt and efficient support which they have, on all occasions, given to me during the expedition.

Lieutenant Colonels Stanton and Brown, of the adjutant general's department; Captain Crossman, quartermaster; Lieutenant Searle, principal commissary; Dr. Kearney, medical director; Captain Tompkins, ordnance officer; and my aids, Lieutenants Chambers and Linnard, merit my warmest commendation for the efficiency, ability, and zeal with which they have performed their duties.

Every department and every individual has fulfilled my utmost expectations, and nothing necessary to be done has been left undone.

As an act of justice to all my predecessors in command, I consider it my duty to say that the difficulties attending military operations in this country can be properly appreciated only by those acquainted with them. I have had advantages which neither of them possessed, in better preparations, and more abundant supplies; and I found it impossible to operate with any prospect of success, until I had established a line of depots across the country.

This is a service which no man would seek with any other view than the mere performance of his duty; distinction, or increase of reputation, is out of the question; and the difficulties are such that the best concerted plans may result in absolute failure, and the best established reputation be lost without a fault.

If I have, at any time, said aught in disparagement of the operations of others in Florida, either verbally or in writing, officially or unofficially, knowing the country as I now know it, I consider myself bound, as a man of honor, solemnly to retract it.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,

Major General commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. JONES,

Adjutant General, Washington City.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE SOUTH,

Hatch-ee-lus-kee, January 28, 1837.

GENERAL: Under your directions, I left the main army on the morning of the 27th, with the mounted Alabama volunteers under Lieutenant Colonel Caulfield, and the company of mounted marines under Captain Harris, and proceeded, accompanied by your aid, Lieutenant Chambers, on a southerly trail. Orders were left for Major Morris, with his command, to follow as rapidly as possible.

Soon after we left your position, a large number of cattle were collected, and sent in under charge of portions of two companies of the Alabama volunteers. You were present, however, when this detachment was made.

The troops under my command then pursued the trail for about a mile, when we came to two diverging trails, one taking a southeasterly course, and the other more to the eastward. On these two trails the signs were the most recent; and Lieutenant Chambers, with a few men, proceeded to trace out one of them, while the rest of the troops, joined here by Major Morris, pursued the other. We had proceeded but a short distance, when a volunteer, sent by Lieutenant Chambers, brought information that fresh signs of women's and children's tracks were discovered, and requested a company to be sent to him. Captain Price's company of volunteers was ordered accordingly.

About a mile in advance, a negro man was captured at a fire. He informed us that a large number of negroes were in advance, and from forty to fifty

Indians, with Abraham, were in our rear. He stated that he had left the latter body since sunrise in the morning.

The determination was promptly made to retrace our steps, and attack the Indians. Just as we were about to march, one of the volunteers came up, and gave information that Lieutenant Chambers had overtaken a considerable force of Indians and negroes.

An order was given to proceed to his support, and a rapid movement made for that purpose. When we came up with him, he was in possession of two Indian women and three children, besides a body of negroes taken by the volunteers in the adjoining pine woods. He had also in his possession over a hundred ponies, with a large quantity of plunder packed on them, as well as several stand of arms.

The main body of the enemy escaped in the swamp, and Major Morris was ordered, with his command, to pursue, and bring them in. He entered the swamp in accordance with the order.

The remaining troops were then ordered to form, to pursue the Indian force in our rear, and were ready to march, when a firing commenced in the swamp.

Lieutenant Searle reached us here, under your orders, to obtain information of our position and movements. When the firing commenced, and the order given to move in support of Major Morris, he sent a messenger to you, and bravely joined the troops in entering the swamp.

About half-past eleven, the marines, preceded by the officers, entered the swamp, and were immediately followed by the Alabama volunteers. Four or five hundred yards after entering the swamp, we arrived at a deep stream, from twenty to twenty-five yards wide, and found Major Morris's battalion engaged with the enemy across it. A tree had been felled from each side, and formed the only way of passing it.

The troops, as they came up, were ordered to extend to the right and left, and, by a cross fire, to dislodge the enemy. Their fire soon slackened, and an order was given to cross the stream, when Captain Morris (major of the 1st Indian battalion) gallantly advanced on the log, followed by Lieutenant Chambers, Lieutenant Searle, Captain Harris, Lieutenant Lee, (captain of the Indian battalion,) swam the stream at this time, and joined the officers on the other side. I attempted to cross in this way, but had to return to the log, and crossed there. At this stream, private Wright, of the marines, was killed, and Sergeant Cunningham, and privates Sullivan and Foley, wounded, but not dangerously.

Just as I was crossing, an officer was sent from Lieutenant Colonel Caulfield, on our right, for orders. He was directed to cross as rapidly as he could with his men, after the regulars and Indians had passed over.

We were then promptly joined by the marines, Morris's artillery, and some friendly Indians, and pursued the enemy as rapidly as the deep swamp, and their mode of warfare, admitted.

Another fire from them was received further in advance; and their trail from the swamp was followed through an open pine woods, and traced till it again entered the swamp, three-quarters of a mile from the place it came out. We were joined by Lieutenant Colonel Caulfield, with his men, who had been delayed in crossing the stream. The swamp was again entered, deeper, and more difficult to pass, than it had been. The friendly Indians were directed to enter on each flank, while the regulars and volunteers advanced in the centre. The regulars were ordered to lead the march.

After advancing about half a mile, the enemy again fired on us, but retreated on the advance of the troops. At this place, private Peterson, of the marines, was killed, and Corporal Stevens severely,

but not dangerously, wounded. On a further advance into the swamp, a few more guns were fired by the enemy, who retreated as the troops followed them.

Soon after this last fire, a negro man and woman, with a child, were taken; and an order was given for the return of the troops after four o'clock. The wife and child of the negro man were kept, and he was sent to the enemy to induce them to come in, as they had lost all their clothing, blankets, and other property.

The troops then returned to the position occupied by Major Whiting, and remained there till joined by Lieutenant Colonel Caulfield, who had remained in the open woods for one of his companies which had not come out of the swamp. He joined some time after dark, with another negro prisoner, taken by his company. The troops then took up the line of march, and reached the camp of the main army at ten o'clock at night.

Captain Howle, acting assistant adjutant general, was reported by the surgeon too unwell to accompany the troops on this expedition, and was not informed of my intention to take command. He and Captain Crossman, however, entered the swamp, with an expectation of taking part in the operations, but were not fortunate enough to join till the attacks were over. Such an effort is sufficient evidence of what their conduct would have been, had they succeeded in reaching us sooner.

The loss on the part of the enemy in these several attacks could not be ascertained, as the troops made no halt in the pursuit, and returned after dark. One Indian, however, and two negroes, were seen by the troops, dead.

The result of this day's operations was the capture of two Indian women and three children, and twenty-three negroes, young and old—over a hundred ponies, with packs on about fifty of them. All their clothing, blankets, and other baggage, were abandoned by the enemy, and either taken or destroyed by us.

In concluding this report, it gives me pleasure to state that Lieutenant Colonel Caulfield's command executed every duty assigned it with great promptness and firmness.

A portion of the friendly Indians, that came under my eye, also conducted themselves with great bravery.

The regular troops, both artillery and marines, displayed great bravery, and the most untiring and determined perseverance. The marines, however, I cannot refrain from mentioning in a particular manner. The killed and wounded show where they were, and render any further comment from me unnecessary.

Lieutenant Whitney, of Captain Harris's company, and Lieutenant Brent, of Captain Morris's, were with their companies, and shared in the dangers and fatigue of the day in such a manner as to reflect credit on them.

I would recommend to the particular notice of yourself and the Government the five officers who first crossed the stream, and who in the pursuit constantly led the van. It would be as gratifying to me, as it would be just to them, that some marks of distinction be bestowed where such gallantry has been displayed.

I remain, general, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ARCH. HENDERSON,

Col. Com. Second Brigade, Army of the South.

Maj. Gen. THOS. S. JESUP,

Com. Army of the South,

Head-quarters, Hatch-ec-lus-kee, Florida.

GENERAL ORDER, } ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 4. } Washington, Feb. 22, 1837.

In consequence of the duties in which several of

the officers detailed as members of the General Court Martial ordered to assemble at Savannah, Georgia, on the 9th of March, pursuant to "General Order," No. 3, are now engaged, the said court will not be able to convene sooner than the 31st of March; when the officers concerned will severally appear in person accordingly.

By order:

R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

Brevet Colonel Fanning's official report of the action of the 8th of February, with the Seminole Indians at the head of Lake Monroe, Florida.

CAMP MONROE, ON LAKE MONROE, FLORIDA,

February 9, 1837.

GENERAL: On yesterday morning, a little before daylight, we were aroused by the warwhoop all around us. The enemy's right rested on the lake above us, and his line extended round our front, his left resting on the lake below. Our men sprang to their breastworks. A sharp contest ensued. Second Lieutenant Thomas, of the 4th artillery, was directed to go on board the steamboat Santee, serve the six pounder, and direct his fire upon the right of the enemy. Our flank in that direction was soon cleared. The enemy pertinaciously hung upon our front and right flank for nearly three hours, and then retired, wearied of the contest. Our men, being recruits, at first wasted a great deal of ammunition, and it was with much difficulty the officers prevented them from throwing away their shots. They soon, however, became collected, and in the end behaved extremely well. In fact, the enemy was handsomely repulsed. The extensive fire of the enemy, and the traces he has left behind, show him to have been about from three to four hundred in force.

The brave Captain Mellon, of the 2d regiment of artillery, a few minutes after the combat commenced, received a ball in his breast, and fell dead at his post. We last night gave to his remains all we could give, our tears and "a soldier's grave." Captain Mellon entered the service at the commencement of the last war with England, and has ever since remained in it. He has left no property, and I know he has left a widow and four children to deplore his loss.*

Passed Midshipman McLaughlin, serving with the army, ready by my side to convey orders, received a ball in his breast. The surgeon cannot yet pronounce his fate, but has strong hopes of his recovery. This gentleman had charge of the supplies for the detachment, as well as of those for the army expected here. He has performed his duties with great zeal and ability. On every occasion of apparent danger, I have found him on the spot, ready to perform any service of hazard. Let us hope he may yet live to grace the profession he has chosen.

On examining the ground, we found no dead enemies, yet we found several trails apparently made by the dragging off of the dead bodies. We also found several belts and straps covered with blood, a small pouch of bullets, and some scalping knives. It is most probable the enemy suffered more than ourselves. It is true we are without the trophies of victory, but this is no reason that the officers whom I have had the honor to command, and whose gallant bearing I have witnessed, should not receive honorable mention. Lieutenant Colonel Harney, commanding the four companies of dragoons, displayed, during the contest, the greatest boldness and vigor, and inspired his newly enlisted men with great confidence. I have at all times received from him the most energetic support. With the officers of his battalion I have every reason to be well satisfied. My eye was upon every one, and I discover-

* Their pension will be but twenty-five dollars per month for five years. Now I think too well of my countrymen to believe it is their will that this should be the limit of the nation's gratitude.

ed nothing but firmness and confidence in all. In justice to them their names must be mentioned: Captain Gordon, Captain Bean, 1st Lieutenant John Graham, 1st Lieutenant Howe, 1st Lieutenant Hamilton, 1st Lieutenant Blake, 2d Lieutenant McNeil, 2d Lieutenant Thornton, 2d Lieutenant Kingsbury, and 2d Lieutenant May.

On the fall of Captain Mellon, Captain Vinton, of the 3d artillery, assumed the command of the two companies of artillery. I have long known his great military attainments. On this occasion I witnessed his conduct and courage. 1st Lieutenant Davidson took the command of Mellon's company during the engagement. It could not have fallen into better hands. I have already spoken of the service rendered by 2d Lieutenant Thomas, of the 4th artillery. He has always volunteered his services on every dangerous scouting party. Lieutenant Piercy, of the Navy, Captain of the friendly Indians, with his Indian force, fought among the regular troops; and he is always foremost in danger. He has, at all times, volunteered his services for any difficult or hazardous enterprise.

Assistant Surgeon Laub dressed the wounded under the fire of the enemy. In fact, I have never seen the sick soldier more promptly or faithfully attended to, than since this detachment left Volusia. Lieutenant Dusenbery, quartermaster to the expedition, had been sent previously to the attack to Volusia, and could not be present at the time. His duties have been very arduous, and he has discharged them with vigor, zeal, and ability. Paddy Carr, the Creek chief, fought well. He has generally headed the scouting parties, and has performed those laborious and dangerous duties with great promptitude and cheerfulness.

I cannot end this letter without publicly expressing my thanks to Captains Brooks and Peck of the steamboats Santee and Essayons. They have unhesitatingly pushed their boats through difficult channels, and unknown waters, into the heart of the enemy's country. I must be pardoned this prolixity. If I have mentioned all, it is because all deserve mention. Never was officer, charged with a delicate and hazardous enterprise, served with more zeal and promptitude.

You will herewith receive official lists of the killed and wounded. To the wounded, Passed Midshipman McLaughlin should be added. The "John Stoney" is just arrived. Lieutenant Dusenbery hands me a letter from Lieutenant Chambers, aide-camp. By this, I learn that hostilities are to cease for the present, and that this detachment is directed to fall back upon Volusia.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. C. W. FANNING,
Bvt. Lt. Col. Com. Detachment.

Report of the killed and wounded in the affair with the Seminole Indians, at Camp Monroe, Florida, on the morning of the 8th of February, 1837.

KILLED.—Captain Charles Mellon, of the 2d regiment of artillery.

WOUNDED 15.—Passed Midshipman J. T. McLaughlin of the navy; 1 corporal and 2 privates of E, 2 privates of G, and 1 of H companies; second dragoons—6; 1 sergeant and 3 privates of C company, 2d artillery, and 4 privates of B company, 3d artillery—8.

MOUTH WRITING.—The editor of the Olive Branch has received a letter from the Rev. Robert White, which the reverend gentleman wrote with his mouth. Mr. White was an officer in the United States army during the last war, and in a battle he had both his arms shot off by a cannon ball. Since then he has learned to write by holding the pen with his teeth. By perseverance, he has succeeded in what a writing master would call a bold, graceful hand.—*Boston Transcript.*

MISCELLANY.

THE LATE MAJOR B. A. BOYNTON.

From the Plattsburgh Republican.

At the commencement of the late war with Great Britain, Major BOYNTON, then quite a youth, in common with thousands of his fellow-citizens, joined the standard of his country against the invaders of her rights. In 1812, he came to this frontier as a member of a corps of volunteers from Troy, commanded by the late Colonel Young. He was associated in the same company with the Honorable A. Ward, now member of Congress from Westchester, and his Excellency William L. Marcy, the present Governor of this State. During this year, he, with the corps to which he was attached, was at the taking of a blockhouse at St. Regis. In the fall of the same, or early in the following year, he was appointed a Lieutenant of the 29th United States infantry. In the fall of 1813, he was in the engagement at Chautaugay river, and in September, 1814, at the siege of Plattsburgh. At the latter place he was in the advanced guard, (a mere handful of men,) commanded by Colonel Wool, who met a large column of the British at Beekmantown, and gallantly attacked them, notwithstanding his inferiority of numbers. In all these engagements, the writer is informed, that Major (then Lieutenant) Boynton displayed great presence of mind, intrepidity and courage. At the reduction of the army in 1815, he was retained and attached to the 2d regiment, where he continued until the time of his death.

Since the termination of the war, Major B. has performed the usual duties required of an officer in time of peace, with fidelity, and gradually rose to the rank of Major by Brevet. Although for nearly twenty years he has been an invalid, yet, with the exception of one or two furloughs, he has been in the discharge of regular and active duty till the winter of 1834-5. In 1817 he had an attack of bleeding from the lungs. From that time to the present, these attacks have been frequently repeated, at longer or shorter intervals, till they terminated in the disease of which he died.

In all the relations of life, as an officer and a gentleman, as a husband and a brother, he maintained a character without reproach. He had the happy faculty of conciliating the good will and affection of all who knew him; and it has been correctly remarked, that he never had an enemy. A soldier from his youth, exposed to all the harrassing perplexities incident to a military life, the conflicting interests, the almost necessary jealousies of a community looking forward to personal advancement, each for himself, tenacious of their rights, and jealously guarding their honor, it was his rare good fortune—a good fortune, however, which his uniform prudence and soldierlike conduct, his frankness, cheerfulness and amiability of character, secured to him—to escape, unscathed, from the dangers of his situation, and to secure the good will and affection of his fellow-officers.

The writer of this notice has long since rejected the Eutopian notion of the perfection of human nature, and consequently is not prepared to say that our departed friend was perfect. He was mortal; and consequently partook of the frailties, weaknesses and sins of mortality. He possessed, however, more of the requisites of a perfect character than generally falls to the lot of man. During his long illness, although he must at times have suffered much, yet his cheerfulness never forsook him, and, whether in the social or domestic circle, his influence in this respect was known and felt by all; and he maintained, almost to the last moment, a buoyancy of spirit, and an uncomplaining disposition, truly astonishing. He discharged all the duties of life with that rectitude and exactness which marks the "noblest work of God," an honest man.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord;" and the hope that such blessedness is the lot of their departed friend, will afford to the survivors the best consolation in the mournful dispensation which has called him from time. Such hope he had entertained for nearly two years before his death. In the spring of 1835, he united himself with the Protestant Episcopal Church of this village, and he continued to the last to maintain a well-grounded and reasonable hope of his acceptance with God, through faith in the merits and atonement of his Saviour. Though his mind, for some time before his death, was much unsettled, yet, when reference was had to his eternal interests, he always comprehended and appreciated it. He seemed to be fixed there, as on the rock of ages. Though frequently lost to the realities of life, and although the aberrations of his intellect were at times uncontrollable and ungovernable, he appeared at all times to look forward with a sober certainty to an existence in "another, and a better world," beyond the "dark valley of the shadow of death."

Though the death of Major Boynton has long been anticipated, yet its final consummation is a source of deep affliction and sorrow to all his friends. There is one, indeed, to whom his loss is irreparable. But it is hoped that she will be able to bow with resignation and submission to the fiat of Him who best knows our true interests, and who has declared that he does not needlessly afflict us.

His funeral was attended at the Episcopal Church, on the 15th instant.

It was the design of his friends to have paid military honors to the deceased; but, owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, it was found impracticable to call out any of our uniform corps. Major General Skinner of the 11th division New York State militia, with his suite, and several other officers, in uniform, walked in procession as mourners.

SKETCH OF A REGIMENT ON A MARCH.—The life of a soldier on service, take all things together, is the finest in the world. While he moves on, a roving adventurer, care, pain, and trouble are banished from his mind; and though he is at times on short commons, and often driven to his wits' end, he but seldom repines. His sufferings give him a greater relish for the enjoyment of any good thing that may be forthcoming, or any windfall that fortune may throw in his way. Once fairly on the road, it is astonishing how rapidly the hours glide away. The formalities of parade or drill marching are now at an end, and every one indulges in that mode of perambulation which best suits him. When the commanding officer is not one of your strict disciplinarians, the regimental juniors congregate together in groups, some in front, some in rear; while the men, though keeping their sections, travel in open ranks, filling the entire space of ground over which the route extends. At the head of the column is to be seen a host of seniors, or old hands, amongst whom the laugh and joke prevail; and there many a long winded veteran inflicts upon the ears of his patient auditors a narration as endless as the road. Ever and anon the second Major falls back, and, in order to show his consequence and zeal, especially if a General with his staff should chance to be passing, he calls out, in a most important tone, "Gentlemen, get into your places!" "Keep on the flanks!" and other friendly admonitions. As soon as he is convinced by the approving looks of the great man with the long feather and epaulettes, that his vigilance has been duly noticed, he gallops off to his old station, and the gentlemen betake themselves again to theirs, till another appearance of the chief, when the stray sheep are again called back to the flock. By the by, I know of nothing that the second Majors have to do, unless it be to act the part of moveable pivots for dressing up the line, (in which they

are generally very fussy,) or in whipping in the young subalterns, whom they endeavor to keep in order. The surgeon, who is often a very hearty fellow, with better things than bolusess and pill boxes in his panniers, together with the adjutant, and his brethren of the staff, attract around them, in the rear, a batch of thoroughly pleasant men, who keep up such a volley of jest and drollery as frequently to beguile the weariness of the march. Thanks to their amusing powers, we have often found ourselves at the gates of the town, or on the camp ground, without being aware that we had travelled any distance. At intervals of one or two hours each day, the troops are halted for a few minutes rest. Then all, as if by magic wand, are quickly squatted, and haversack being called for, the whole of them, like hungry cormorants at their prey, are soon engaged in one grand scene of mastication. Some perform a solo on the shank of a well picked ham; others display their talents on the drumstick of a half starved fowl, while the majority gnaw their way through the skinny junk of an old tough bullock. The vultures and other birds of evil omen are, meanwhile, hovering in mid air, ready to pounce upon the remnants of the feast when we are gone. At the well known sound of the pipes, or bugle, the warriors are again [to use a parliamentary phrase] on their legs, stretching them out with renewed vigor. Among the soldiers there is likewise much of drollery and mirth; nothing makes much difference with them; it matters not whether trumps turn up or not; whether the chance be a battle or a good billet, they are still the same, and trudge along devoid of care. Give them their allowance, and a little rest, and they require no more. Day after day I have listened to their jokes and stories, and been highly entertained by their originality and humor.—*Patterson's Adventures.*

COST OF NAPOLEON'S WARS.—The reign of Napoleon, as Emperor of the French, lasted nearly ten years—from the 18th of May, 1800, to the 3d of April, 1814.

We annex the list of the *Senatus Consultus*, or decrees for the levy of men, enacted during that period:

	MEN.
1st, 24th September, 1805,	80,000
2d, 7th April, 1807,	80,000
3d, and 5th, 21st January, 10th September, 1808,	240,000
6th and 7th, 18th of April, 5th October, 1809,	76,000
9th and 10th, 13th December, 1810,	160,000
11th, 20th December, 1811,	120,000
12th and 13th of March, 1st of September, 1812,	237,000
14th and 18th, 16th January, 3d April, 24th August, 9th October, 14th November, 1814,	2,040,000
Total	3,033,000

The French paper, *La Charte*, states that this computation is exclusive of voluntary enlistments, departmental guards, the 17,000 equipped horsemen offered in January, 1813, the levies, en masse, organized in 1814, amounting to 143,000 men.

The number of soldiers enrolled between the 24th September, 1805, at which time our army was already formidable, and 1811, may be estimated at 3,000,000 men. In 1814, the effective force of our troops employed in active service, retreated or prisoners of war, amounted to 800,600 individuals. If we deduct that number from the 3,000,000 we shall find that 2,197,400 men fell victims to war during those nine years, or 241,155 per annum. On the 12th of July, 1814, a document was published, recapitulating the losses of war material sustained in 1812, '13 and '14, and consisting of the following

objects: 210 pieces of artillery of all sizes; 1,200,000 projectiles of all kinds; 600,000 muskets and other arms; 12,000 artillery wagons, 70,000 horses. These objects are valued at 250,000,000*f*. This, however, is not all. During a space of 13 years, from 1801 to 1813, the increase of the national debt leaves, according to the official return, a deficit of 1,645,469,000 francs. Behold the consequences of ten years' war, of which Waterloo was the finale! Three millions of soldiers, 2,000,000,000 of debt, the agriculture, manufactures, and trade of France sacrificed to a false point of honor, more military than national—has all that, we ask, rendered France more glorious and powerful? Who will dare reply in the affirmative, in the presence of the treaties of 1815—*La Charte*.

BARON HACKETT'S GUN.—An occurrence involving a mystery which demands an immediate investigation, prevented on Thursday last the Military Board of Examination, now daily convened at the Arsenal, from testing the efficiency of the Baron Hackett's gun. On commencing operations early on the morning in question, it was found, very much to the surprise of all, and to the chagrin and indignation of the inventor, that the *lock of his gun had been broken*. A suspicion of design was general among the officers present, from the fact of the arm having been left in sound condition at the last adjournment of the Board, and so strong did this feeling become on further examination, that we understand the Board referred the matter to the Secretary of War for inquiry, and adjourned over for the purpose. We have not heard any thing further of the matter, though we cannot believe that any person in the country could have been guilty of the unparalleled atrocity which such an act would argue.—*Metropolitan*.

A GAZETTEER OF MISSOURI.—We learn that Major Alphonso Wetmore, a deserving officer, late of the United States army, who has lost an arm, but not the right hand of a ready writer, has just published in the city of New York, a *Gazetteer of the State of Missouri*, with a new and improved map of that extended and lately discovered country of wonders. Major Wetmore has resided in Missouri the greater part of fourteen years; and we hear that he has taken great pains to obtain accurate information from his own observation and correspondence with the most enlightened men of the far West. We should be pleased to see the work; and we hope our booksellers will soon order a supply for this market. *Philadelphia Gazette*.

ST. HELENA.—The spot where the dust of Napoleon reposes on this desolate island, has almost become a Mecca or a Delphos to the errant countrymen of the departed Emperor. A gentleman who has recently returned from that region, informs us, that the grave of the First Consul is visited with almost as much devotion by Frenchmen, as the Holy Sepulchre is approached by pilgrims at Jerusalem. A small building like a sentry box is situated near the tomb, which is surrounded by a dark iron paling; within this box is a book, where travellers record their names. The passionate feelings of the tourists from *la belle France* here find vent in words; sentences of sorrow, and ejaculations of grief, mingled with the cooler observations of travellers from other lands, are found on every page.—*Philad. Gazette*.

USEFUL DISCOVERY.—We witnessed on Saturday some very successful experiments in dislodging the ice in docks, by means of gunpowder. The powder is inclosed in a bottle, with a *wadding* of meal and sand, and inserted through a hole in the ice to the depth of a few feet below the surface, when it is ignited by means of a tube, and the agita-

tion caused by the explosion separates the ice over a considerable surface, in a way that it may be easily removed. This means will no doubt be eminently useful and extensively adopted in preventing the obstruction of channels and rivers during the winter season, and we see no reason why it may not also be an effectual means of preserving the navigability of canals almost entirely through the season.

We believe this method was first successfully introduced at Natucket, recently, to counteract what our neighbor Jenks—in announcing, in his usual felicitous manner, the approach of the ice-king—terms the fate of these 'oil-anders' "to be circummured and imprisoned in the midst of the frozen ocean."—*New Bedford Gazette*.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—Capt. PAGE of 4th Infantry U. S. A., in a letter from Fort Mitchell, Ala., (31 ult.) to Governor SCHLEY, details the recent hostilities of the Indians in Alabama. Captain P. then proceeds to state that "General Wellborn, who commanded a volunteer company, mustered into the U. S. service, trailed them up, and the Indians got into his rear and opened a fire on him, and disabled three men. The battle commenced and lasted about half an hour; one man killed and five wounded. Among the wounded was Gen. W. slightly, having the end of his finger shot off. At the commencement of the battle he had but 21 officers and men in the action; eleven of his officers were killed. I have sent to his relief a company of volunteers from Franklin county Georgia, and another from Tallapoosa county, Alabama. The three companies united, are in full pursuit of the hostiles.

"Gen. Wellborn thinks the number of Indians he had to contend with were about sixty."

CREEK HOSTILITIES AGAIN.—The Augusta Constitutionalist, of 9th ultimo, says:—"Applications have been made to the Governor of our State for a force sufficient to repel any aggression by the Creeks on our own territory, and to insure the lives and property of our own citizens. The Governor, who is not at present in this city, has already taken the proper measures demanded by the existing emergency, and within the reach of his command; and he would immediately repair to the scene of action, and superintend himself, the disposition of the troops called for the defence of our citizens, and territory; but, unfortunately, he is at present so indisposed by a disease produced by an inflammation of the eyes, that he finds himself unable to travel, however ardent may be his desire to fly to the assistance of our frontier. All who know Governor Schley, will render him justice in believing that no one more than himself laments his present physical disability to discharge an important duty to his fellow citizens, residing near the Creek nation; and we have not a single doubt, that, as soon as he will be enabled to travel without imminent danger, he will proceed to the West from Augusta."

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.—A rumor has reached us, says the Milledgeville Standard of the 7th ult., that the troop from Franklin county, which passed through this city a few weeks since, has had an engagement with the hostile Creeks—but no particulars as to the result.

The following tribute to the brave and patriotic Tennesseans was recently voted by the Legislative Council of Florida:

Resolved Unanimously, by the Legislative Council of Florida, That the thanks of this House be presented to Brigadier General Robert Armstrong, and the officers and men composing his brigade, for their

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gallant, brave, and patriotic service during the late campaign in the present Seminole war.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution be signed by the President and Clerk of this House, and transmitted to Brigadier General Armstrong at Nashville, Tennessee, with a request that the same be communicated by him to the officers and men that composed his brigade, and that a like copy be sent to the President of the United States. And that these resolutions be published in the *Globe* and *National Intelligencer*, at Washington City.

Passed, February 12, 1837.

JACKSON MORTON.

President of the Legislative Council.

Jos. B. LANCASTER, Clerk L. C.

U. S. SHIP ST. LOUIS,
Havana, February 8, 1837.

To the Editor of the *Evening Star*:

In consequence of rumors having reached Tampa Bay, of a threatened revolution in the island of Cuba, the United States Ship St. Louis was ordered to proceed to Havana, for the purpose of affording protection to American citizens and their property. She arrived there on the 31st January, after a passage of four days, and found that tranquility had been restored. The St. Louis left Commodore Dallas at Tampa Bay, with the sloops of war Concord and Vandalia, schooner Grampus, the Government steamboats Major Dade and American, and two revenue cutters.

Lieutenant H. A. Bell, Midshipmen Hoban and Morgan, with a detachment of fifty men from the St. Louis, have relieved the troops at Fort Clinch on the Withlacoochee. Fort Brooke and Fort Alabama are garrisoned with officers and men from the Concord.

The St. Louis was still at Havana on the 12th of February. The officers attached to her are *Master Commandant* Thomas Paine; *Lieutenants*, James H. Ward, John R. Mitchell, and James Findley Schenck; *Surgeon*, D. S. Edwards; *Assistant Surgeon*, George W. Evans; *Master*, John M. Gardner; *Passed Midshipman*, George R. Gray; *Midshipmen*, William H. Adams, James C. Williamson, and Wilson R. McKinney; *Captain's Clerk*, William Plume Moran.

We feel much pleasure in publishing the subjoined extract of a letter received at the Department of State from the Consular Commercial Agent of the United States at Bermuda. The generous and humane conduct of Sir Thomas Usher, to which it relates, reflects new honor upon the character of that distinguished officer, and we have no doubt will be duly appreciated by the Government and citizens of the United States, as a most gratifying instance of friendly feeling on the part of the nation in whose service he is engaged.—*Globe*.

U. S. CONSULAR COMMERCIAL AGENCY,

Bermuda, January 24, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor to acquaint you that Sir Thomas Usher, C. B. and K. C. H. Commodore Superintendent of the dock yard at this station, on hearing that several American vessels had been met with in distress near these islands, despatched two sloops of war to cruise for and relieve any vessels belonging to the United States that may require assistance.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, *Secretary of State of U. S.*

SELECTED POETRY.

From the New York American, February 24.

SONG OF THE WRECKER.

BY LT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

When swiftly glides the fleecy wreck
Athwart the troubled sky,

'Tis ours to plough the foamy track
Of billows heaving by;
And as we hear o'er waves afar,
The tempest's rushing wing,
Deep rolling on his clouded car,
We hail the thunder King.

In bondage calm the morning haze
May hold the idle deep—
We care not where the Dolphin plays,
Nor where the Mermaids sleep:
But when the gath'ring tempest forms,
Where harsh the sea birds sing,
High lifted to the shrine of storms,
We hail the thunder King.

The voice on shore may swell its bowers
With music rich and bland,
We answer not with notes of ours
The melodies of land.
But when the God of Ocean wakes
His lyre of lordly string,
While hoarse the surging billow breaks—
We hail the thunder King.

Then should some barque bewilder'd glide
Across our stormy track,
Where once beguil'd, the whirling tide
Gives not its victim back,
Each reefer knows, whate'er we be,
Some aid we fain would bring,
As louder than the lashing sea,
We hail the thunder King.

From the New York American, February 27.

THE OUTCAST.

BY LT. G. W. PATTEN, U. S. ARMY.

They never more may breathe her name,
That cherish'd name of gentle toye;
'Tis blotted out in lines of shame,
On every page where once it shone.
Oh! may you never, never know,
The startling dream which haunts her rest,
Since that sad hour her conscious brow
Was lent to warm a faithless breast.

That brow, whose changing lines were such,
As charmed the wond'ring painter's view,
At which the master gazing much,
Forgot his easel as he drew:
The loftiest far among the proud,
And loveliest still amid the fair—
No more shall tempt the glittering crowd,
To forge the chains they smil'd to wear.

That voice, between whose words of guile,
Such 'witching tones of passion rung,
That music's self would pause the while,
Neglectful of the lute she strung;
No longer 'mid the tuneful choir,
Shall strive to wake the trembling lay;
Nor love nor friendship more aspire,
To sigh beneath its thrilling sway.

Yes! looks and words alike are vain,
Though smiles may soothe, and prayers may win
They cannot break the galling chain,
Which binds the victim child of sin.
Like some frail bark upon the wave,
Deserted by the idle air,
Not all the power which man may have,
Can burst the spell which kept it there.

From the New York American, February 25.

FAREWELL TO MY CIGAR.

Promethean spark! whose kindly gleam
Hath lit for me nine happy years,
The friend of every youthful dream,
Companion of my smiles and tears,
The tie that bound us long, is broke!
Is doomed at last to end in smoke.

Thy fragrant sigh no more shall wreathe
Around this care-worn face,
No longer o'er its features breathe
A soft mysterious grace.

How oft, when many a desperate thought
Has raged within this clouded brain,
Thy gentle soothing aid I've sought,
And never sought in vain.

Oft, when my breast has almost burst,
When life itself has seemed accursed,
Thy power has hushed in calm repose
Its varied woes.

What visions to my raptured eyes
Were from thy ashes wont to rise,

I was a king—the jewelled crown
Already weighed upon my brow—

I saw before my regal frown
Submissive empires bow.

A general—and my arm had hurled
Destruction o'er a rebel world.

A poet—and my high-flown lays
Were greeted with a nation's praise.

A happy lover crown'd with bliss—
Before fair Julia's shrine I knelt,

And, unproved, receiv'd her kiss,
Which but in dreams I never felt—

How soothing to the lonely breast,
To fancy that it has been bless'd!

But now this solace has departed;
The rosy veil, o'er all things thrown,

Is torn;—depress'd, and broken hearted,
I wander through the world alone.

My lay is hushed—it is enough—

Yet let me close this mournful knell,

With one last, lingering, long-drawn puff—

Beloved cigar—farewell!

B

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS, IN RELATION TO THE ARMY, NAVY, &c.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1837.

Mr. DAVIS presented the petition of Maria Babbit; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LINN presented the memorial and documents of Jonathan Crow, late a sergeant of the United States army, praying for a pension; referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which had been referred the message of the President of the United States, transmitting surveys of the ports of the United States south of the Chesapeake, to ascertain the most eligible place for a southern naval depot, together with the memorial of the citizens of Charleston, S. C. on the subject, made a special report thereon, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SOUTHARD, from the same committee, to which had been referred the bill to establish a naval academy, reported the same without amendment.

Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported with amendments the bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling the stipulations of certain Indian treaties.

The following bills were severally read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

A bill to provide for the enlistment of boys in the naval service of the United States, and to extend the term for the enlistment of seamen.

The bill authorizing certain internal improvements in the Territory of Florida.

The bill making appropriations for certain internal improvements in the Territory of Florida.

A bill making appropriations for the completion of certain military roads in the State of Arkansas.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

Mr. PRESTON submitted the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to extend the experiments on fire-arms, under the resolution of the 21st of January last, to such other improved guns as may be presented to him, when in his judgment the improvement is such as to authorize the experiment.

Mr. TOMLINSON submitted the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving the act of May 24, 1828, to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war.

The following bills were severally read the third time and passed:

The bill for the adjustment of certain claims to reservations of lands under the 14th article of the treaty with the Choctaw Indians;

The bill to provide for the enlistment of boys in the naval service, and to extend the term for the enlistment of seamen;

The bill for the completion of the improvement of certain rivers and roads in Florida;

The bill making appropriation to complete a certain military road in Arkansas.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill explanatory of the act granting half pay to the widows and orphans of those whose fathers and husbands have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. TOMLINSON, from the same committee, reported a bill to revive and continue in force the act to provide pensions for persons disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war; read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. EWING, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Thomas Harrison, late of the United States army.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with certain Indian tribes for the year 1837.

Mr. SEVIER moved to amend the bill by striking out the appropriation for holding treaties with certain Indian tribes, for an exchange of lands with them, and for their removal southwest of the Missouri river; and, after a debate, in which Messrs. SEVIER, WHITE, CALHOUN, TIPTON, and LINN, took part, Mr. SEVIER modified his motion so as to provide for the proposed removal of Indians west of the Mississippi river, instead of southwest of the Missouri.

This amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WHITE, the bill was amended by inserting an appropriation of five hundred dollars, to reimburse Eleazer Williams for his expenses in coming on from Green Bay to Washington, and remaining here on business connected with his tribe.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. DAVIS moved to take up the bill to authorize the President to cause certain of the public vessels, suitable for the purpose, to cruise upon the coast in the winter season, to relieve distressed navigators, which was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

The report of the Committee on Naval Affairs on the message of the President transmitting surveys of the ports south of the Chesapeake, and the memorial of the citizens of Charleston on the subject of a naval

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depot, was considered, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes; and,

The bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause a suitable number of the public vessels adapted for the purpose, to cruize upon the coast during the winter season, to relieve distressed navigators; were severally read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Andrew Jackson, jun. his secretary, transmitting the records of a convention between the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribe of Indians.

The bill to continue in force the act for the final adjustment of private land claims in Missouri, approved 9th of July, 1832, and the act supplementary thereto, approved the 2d March, 1833; was read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. LYON submitted the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate a copy of the report of the survey, plan, and estimate, for improving the harbor of Milwaukee, Wisconsin Territory.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report on the petition of Lieutenant Alexander, of the United States army, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration thereof.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1837, was read twice and referred.

On motion of Mr. TOMLINSON, the bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions was taken up, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

The bill supplementary to the act granting half pay to widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

The CHAIR presented a communication from the War Department in relation to the harbor at Milwaukee; which, on motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WALL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the purchase of 30,000 copies of General Macomb's work on military tactics; which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. RUGGLES, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for the building of light-houses, life boats, the erection of buoys, beacons, &c.; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The bill from the House, making appropriations for the fortifications of the United States for the year 1837, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill supplementary to the act granting half pay to the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The following bills were severally read the second time, and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

The bill supplementary to the act to revive, and continue in force, the act to provide for persons disabled by known wounds received in the military service of the United States;

The bill to purchase the right to use in the navy and army of the United States, the apparatus of Dr. Boyd Reilly for the application of steam to the human body;

A bill for the more equitable administration of the Navy Pension Fund.

The bill for the relief of Captain Charles G. Ridgely, of the United States Navy, was taken up, and laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of Commodore Isaac Hull, also laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of Colonel Matthew Arbuckle. Not ordered to be engrossed.

The bill making appropriations for light-houses, life boats, buoys, beacons, &c. was taken up and read a second time.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

Mr. RIVES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill making appropriations for the naval service, with amendments.

The following resolutions were considered and adopted:

By Mr. SPENCE,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the Senate the report of the officer charged with the survey of the Eastern Shore railroad.

By Mr. LINN,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to send to the Senate the report of the Engineer detailed to make surveys of the St. Francis, Black and White rivers, in the States of Arkansas and Missouri.

The bill authorizing certain surveys in Florida, and for other purposes, was taken up, as in Committee of the Whole, read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill from the House, making appropriations for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in various rivers, &c. was also taken up, as in Committee of the Whole, read a first and second time, and referred.

Mr. WALL, in pursuance of notice given, introduced a "bill concerning pilots;" which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the bill making appropriations for the fortifications of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. W. then moved to strike out the second section, adopted as an amendment by the House, which provides for a distribution of the surplus, if there should be any, on the 1st of January, 1838.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, the section was stricken out.

The bill from the House making appropriations for the support of the military academy at West Point;

The bill, in addition to an act, making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities; and

The bill to provide for the continuation of certain roads, and for other purposes, were read twice and referred.

The following bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading:

The bill from the House making appropriations for light-houses, buoys, beacons, &c. after sundry amendments had been made thereto.

The act in addition to the act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

The bill to give greater security to the correspondence between the United States and foreign nations.

An act to extend the time for issuing scrip certificates on the United States Military Land Warrants.

An act to revive and continue in force an act to provide for the widows and orphans of those who died of known wounds.

An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund.

The act from the House making appropriations for the army, and for other purposes.

An act to amend and explain an act for the better organization of the marine corps.

A joint resolution authorizing the purchase of 30,000 copies of Macomb's Tactics.

The bill to purchase the right to use the apparatus of Dr. Boyd Reilly, for applying gas or vapor to the human body, in the army and navy of the U. States.

The act concerning pilots.

The act in addition to an act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

The bill making appropriations for light-houses, buoys, beacons, &c.

The bill to amend and explain an act for the better organization of the marine corps.

The act authorizing the necessary examination and surveys for the purpose of making a southern rendezvous near Florida.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom had been referred the act in addition to an act for the suppression of Indian hostilities, reported the same with an amendment.

The bill was then, on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and the amendment agreed to; and it was then read a third time and passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy at West Point, reported the same without amendment.

The bill was then, on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, taken up and considered as in Committee of the Whole, and it was read a third time and passed.

The bill making appropriations for fortifications, was taken up as in Committee of the Whole, and was read a third time and passed.

Mr. WALL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill, amendatory of a bill to increase the pay of brevet officers of the army; which was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. RIVES, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which had been referred the bill from the House, making appropriations for the naval service of the United States for the year 1837, reported the same with various amendments, which were concurred in, and it was read a third time and passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Commerce, to which had been referred the bill from the House, making appropriations for the improvement and repair of certain harbors, rivers, &c. reported the same with some amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr. SEVIER offered an amendment, making an appropriation of 25,000 dollars in addition to the unexpended balance, for continuing the work for the removal of the obstructions in the Arkansas river; which was agreed to.

Mr. WALL moved to amend the bill by the insertion of an appropriation, in addition to what has been already appropriated, of \$60,963, for improving the harbor at New Brunswick, in the State of New Jersey; which was rejected—yeas 16, nays 16.

All the amendments having been concurred in as in Committee of the Whole, the bill was reported to the Senate.

Mr. WALL again offered the amendment which he had proposed in committee, in reference to the harbor of New Brunswick; and it was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 14.

All the amendments to the bill having been concurred in, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.

NAVY BILL.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the committee resumed the consideration of the "bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1837."

Mr. JARVIS withdrew his amendment.

On motion of the same gentleman, the first section was amended by a small increase in the item for the pay of the officers and seamen of the navy.

Two additional items were also inserted, on Mr. C's motion, viz:

1. For repairing the ship house at Philadelphia, one thousand five hundred dollars.

2. For repairing the naval asylum at Philadelphia, five hundred dollars.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved an additional section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to distribute the residue of the prize money deposited in the Treasury, accruing from the capture of two prizes, by Captain John Paul Jones, to the persons to whom the same might be respectively due.

After a few suggestions by Messrs. UNDERWOOD, CAMBRELENG, PINCKNEY, and PEARCE of Rhode Island, the amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. JARVIS, the first section was so amended as to appropriate an item of 72,000 dollars to enable the President of the United States, provided he should deem it necessary, to offer a bounty to promote the enlistment of seamen.

Mr. McKAY adverted to the fact that the harbors in South Carolina and Georgia were directed to be surveyed last year by resolutions, while the two harbors in North Carolina had been entirely overlooked. Mr. McK. accordingly moved an item of fifteen hundred dollars, to defray any additional expense that might be incurred in surveying the two harbors of Beaufort and Wilmington, N. Carolina: agreed to.

Mr. JARVIS then moved to strike from the bill the following clause:

"For completing and equipping the ship of the line Pennsylvania, four hundred thousand dollars."

Before the question was taken thereon, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY Feb. 22.

Mr. WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, reported Senate bill, without amendment, entitled "An act to make payment and compensation to the militia and volunteers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, called into service and discharged without marching; which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union."

On motion of Mr. WHITTLESEY, the Committee of Claims were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of William Long, praying payment for the loss of a horse in the late war, and the petitioner granted leave to withdraw his papers. Also, the petition of John Vanetter, for the pay of himself and for services rendered the country during the late war; which petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the relief of sick and disabled American seamen; which was read twice, and,

After some explanatory remarks, on the motion made by Mr. P. for its engrossment, from Messrs. PEARCE, McKAY, REED, PARKER, and CAMBRELENG, it was ordered to a third reading—yeas 80, nays not counted.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported six Senate bills granting commutation pay to certain surgeons' mates, with a recommendation in each case that they do not pass, which were all committed.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to which had been referred the resolution of the

Legislature of New Jersey upon this subject, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to cause an examination to be made of the various positions not heretofore examined, within the waters of the New York bay and its vicinity, which are adapted to the establishment and construction of dry docks, and report their comparative advantages and disadvantages to the House of Representatives at the opening of the next session of Congress.

By general consent, on Mr. J's motion, the resolution was concurred in.

Mr. JARVIS, from the same committee, reported Senate bill for the relief of certain officers of the United States sloop of war Boston; and, on Mr. J's motion, the same was laid on the table.

Mr. MILLIGAN, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Vincent Lazarett: read twice and committed.

On motion of Mr. REED, the Committee on Naval Affairs were discharged from the petition of Captain John H. Aulick; which was ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.

Mr. ASH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Eleanor Wells, praying to be allowed the amount of pay due her son, Michael Reed, who was lost on board of the L'Insurgent frigate in 1802; which was ordered to lie on the table. Also, an unfavorable report on the petition of D. F. Farragut; which was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. HAYNES moved a suspension of the rule, [objection having been made,] for the purpose of submitting the following resolution; which was agreed to—ayes 92, noes not counted.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to cause the necessary examinations to be made of the sea coast south of the Chesapeake Bay, with regard to the location of additional lighthouses, beacons, and buoys, and report the result to Congress at its next session.

NAVAL SERVICE.

The consideration of the "bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year 1837" was then resumed.

The question pending was on concurring with the Committee of the Whole, in their proposed amendment, to strike from the bill the clause appropriating the sum of 400,000 dollars for completing and equipping the ship of the line Pennsylvania.

After some debate, in which Messrs. JARVIS, REED, PEARCE, of Rhode Island, CAMBRELENG, SUTHERLAND, and PARKER, took part, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 125, noes 55.

So the clause was stricken out.

The next amendment of the Committee of the Whole was then taken up, as follows:

"And, also, six vessels of war of not less than ten, nor more than sixteen guns, 400,000 dollars, in addition to the materials on hand."

Mr. MANN, of New York, moved to amend the amendment, so as to strike out "sixteen" guns, and insert "eighteen;" which was agreed to without a division.

The question was then taken on concurring with the amendment, as amended, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 118, noes 47.

So the amendment, as amended, was concurred in.

The amendment proposing an item of 5,000 dollars for the survey of May river, &c. South Carolina, was then taken up; and, on motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the amount reduced to 1,500 dollars, and so amended, it was concurred in.

The amendment for surveying Beaufort and Wilmington harbors was also concurred in.

Mr. DUNLAP renewed the amendment offered by him in the Committee of the Whole, proposing an appropriation of 10,000 dollars, for the purchase of a

site, and the construction of a marine hospital at Memphis, Tennessee; which was agreed to, 72 to 53.

Mr. JARVIS renewed the amendment submitted by him in committee, as follows: "To defray the expenses of examining the shoals of George's Bank, for the purpose of determining the practicability of erecting a light-house upon the same, in aid of the general appropriation for the navy, 5,000 dollars; which was agreed to.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON moved to strike from the bill the following clause:

"For the purchase of a site and the erection of barracks at or near Brooklyn, Long Island, New York, 50,000 dollars."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, then demanded the previous question.

The House seconded the call, ayes 69, noes 56.

The question was taken, and decided in the affirmative, without a division.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day, and having been engrossed, and on its third reading,

Mr. GHOLSON asked for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill, but they were not ordered, and the bill was passed without a division.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the "bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian department, &c. for 1837," returned from the Senate with amendments, was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the amendments of the Senate to the "bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1837."

Mr. MERCER moved to include the bill providing for the erection of marine hospitals on the western waters; which Mr. CAMBRELENG accepted as a modification.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. SUTHERLAND in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the "army bill."

The amendment pending was an amendment to the Senate's amendment appropriating 50,000 dollars to pay for the equipments of the Kentucky volunteers, who had been called out under the requisition of General Gaines.

Mr. GRAVES withdrew his amendment, allowing three months' full pay as compensation to those troops who had mustered at Athens, and submitted an amendment directing the Secretary of War to allow to the volunteers of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, who had been called out under the requisition of General Gaines, one month's pay, with all their expenses; and making an appropriation of 11,650 dollars for the pay of the rifle corps and Coosa volunteers, who were commanded by Major Holt.

After a few explanations by Messrs. GRAVES and WHITTLESEY this amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PEYTON then moved an amendment appropriating \$135,000 for arrears of pay due to the Tennessee volunteers raised on the 10th of December, 1812, and discharged on the 10th December, 1813.

Mr. P. addressed the House at some length in support of this amendment, and read various extracts to show the justness of the claim.

Mr. PEARCE, of Rhode Island, wanted to vote understandingly on this subject, and he wished to know whether the claim came before the House in an authentic form, and whether it had been approved by the Department of War.

Mr. PEYTON explained, that the evidence had been laid before the Department, but by accident the paper discharging these troops had been lost, and owing to this the Department would not make the allowance.

Mr. PEARCE could not support this claim unless

It came through the regular channel through which all others came; and he apprehended that there must be some mystery in this claim, or it would not have laid over this long without being settled.

Mr. BELL addressed the House at some length in support of the amendment.

Mr. MASON, of Ohio, did not think they could entertain the claim at this time, and he would move to lay the bill aside for the present: so the bill was accordingly laid aside for the present by general consent.

The committee then took up the bill authorizing the purchase of suitable sites for the erection of marine hospitals on the western rivers and lakes.

Several amendments were offered, and rejected; when,

On motion of Mr. LANE, the committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House.

The SPEAKER having resumed the chair, the amendments to the bill were concurred in; when

Mr. PATTON moved to strike out the enacting clause to the bill.

Mr. P. then proceeded to address the House at some length in opposition to the general principles of the bill, and concluded by calling for the yeas and nays on his motion.

Mr. HANNEGAN said, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House on this bill, he would move the previous question; but withdrew the motion at the request of

Mr. MERCER, who made some remarks in reply to his colleague, (Mr. PATTON,) and concluded by moving the previous question, which was seconded by the House; and the main question being ordered, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.

Mr. OWENS, on leave, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House at the next session of Congress, all papers and documents, and all and every matter connected with the frauds alleged to have been committed upon the Creek Indians, in the sale and purchase of their lands; and, more particularly, the evidence on the subject collected by the commissioners appointed by him to examine and report on the same, as, also, the circumstances and facts attending the sale of lands by the Creek Indians to certain individuals in Georgia, Alabama, and elsewhere, alleged to have been made by, and under, the authority or sanction of General Jesup, of the United States army.

Mr. CHAPMAN proposed the following amendment: "and also in relation to reservations allotted to Indian heads of families who have died since their location."

Mr. OWENS accepted the amendment as a modification of his resolution, and, so modified, the resolution was considered, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SMITH in the chair, on the amendments of the Senate to the "bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1837."

Mr. CAMBRELENG moved to amend the Senate's amendment, by adding a clause appropriating 100,000 dollars for arming and equipping the militia of United States; which was agreed to.

The amendment of the Senate, as amended, was then concurred in, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, took up the "bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year 1837."

Mr. CAMBRELENG, after a few words of explanation, moved to strike from the bill the following clause:

"For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, and for the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood, 100,000 dollars," which was agreed to.

Mr. CAMBRELENG then moved two additional items, as follows:

"For fortifications at New London harbor, Connecticut river, 50,000 dollars."

"For fortifications at the mouth of Connecticut river, 40,000 dollars," which were agreed to.

The army and fortification bills were then reported to the House, as amended.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

ARMY BILL.

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the "bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1837," which had been reported to the House from the Committee of the Whole, with sundry amendments made thereto.

The first amendment of the committee to the Senate's amendment making an appropriation for equipping the militia, was concurred in.

Mr. TOUCEY then renewed the amendment made by him in Committee of the Whole, as follows:

"Appropriating 100,000 dollars for the payment of the Connecticut militia called into the service during the last war, in the following cases: First, those called out to repel actual invasion. Secondly, those called out under State authority, and afterwards received into the service of the United States; and thirdly, where they were called out under the requisition of the President of the United States, or any other officer of the United States," which was agreed to.

Mr. McKAY then renewed his amendment to pay the claims of North Carolina for the services of her militia during the late war with Great Britain, in the cases enumerated in the act approved the 31st of May, 1830, entitled "An act to authorize the payment of the claims of the State of Massachusetts, for the services of her militia during the late war, and also the claims of said State for disbursements, &c. on account of the war," the sum of 30,000 dollars, which was agreed to.

Mr. OWENS then renewed the following amendment, submitted by him in committee, which was disagreed to: "That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be appropriated to reimburse the State of Georgia for moneys expended, or to be expended, by said State, in payment for the services of volunteers in the Creek and Seminole wars, for losses sustained by them, and medical attendance furnished them, during said service, or in going to or returning from the place of rendezvous, the said volunteers not having been regularly mustered into the army of the United States, and, under the existing laws, not entitled to pay; but authorized to be paid by an act of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, passed 26th December, 1836, provided that good and sufficient evidence be furnished the War Department, that the said volunteers, in said act designated, have been paid by said State in conformity with its provisions."

The question then recurred on concurring with the Senate's amendment as amended by the House; and after some remarks, the amendment, as amended, was concurred in.

The other amendments were then concurred in, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to be sent to the Senate for its concurrence.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House then took up the "bill making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1837," reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole having been concurred in;

Mr. BUNCH then moved an amendment to the Senate's amendment, to insert after the word "Mississippi," the words "including the companies in

Mississippi, mustered into the service," which was agreed to.

The amendment making an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for fortifications at New London having been read,

Mr. McKAY moved a proviso that this sum should be expended on Fort Griswold, or a new fortification to take its place; which was agreed to.

Mr. PARKS then renewed his amendment appropriating 80,000 dollars for fortifications at the mouth of Penobscot river; which was agreed to.

MONDAY, Feb. 27.

The committee took up the "bill to provide for certain harbors, and for the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, during the year 1837."

The bill having been read, was taken up by sections.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, proposed an additional clause, appropriating 210,000 dollars for continuing the works of the removal of obstructions to the navigation of the Mississippi river and its mouth, which, after some remarks from the mover, and Messrs. PEARCE of Rhode Island, GARLAND of Louisiana, VANDERPOEL, SMITH, REED, and LAWRENCE, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH submitted an amendment explanatory of an appropriation for works at New Bedford, Massachusetts, last year, which was agreed to.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to increase the item for continuing the repairs at the harbor of Chester, Pa., from 500 dollars to 2,000 dollars; agreed to.

Mr. LYON moved to strike out "twenty thousand" and insert *fifty thousand*, so as to increase the appropriation for improving the navigation of the Mobile bay, by deepening the channel across Dog river bar and Manlaw pass, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the committee rose, and reported the bill to the House, as amended.

TUESDAY, Feb. 28.

Mr. JARVIS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported Senate bill for the relief of Charles G. Hunter, with a recommendation that it do not pass: committed.

The House then took up the bill to provide for certain harbors, and the removal of obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1837.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole were all severally concurred in, excepting the appropriation for the improvement of the Cumberland river.

The amendment for the improvement of the Cumberland river being taken up, was, after a few remarks by Messrs. CAMBRELENG and WILLIAMS of Kentucky, also agreed to.

The bill being ordered to be engrossed, was read a third time and passed.

The committee next took up the "bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point Academy, for the year 1837."

A few verbal amendments having been made,

Mr. SMITH drew the attention of the House to the new and extraordinary item of 10,000 dollars "for the purchase of forty horses for instruction in light artillery and cavalry exercises," and he moved to strike out the clause, which was agreed to.

Mr. BOND moved to strike out the appropriation of \$1,000 for the erection of public stables at West Point; agreed to.

Mr. McKAY moved to strike out the word "forage" and reduce the item for fuel, &c. to 8,000 dollars; agreed to.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the House.

The committee then took up the bill making an additional appropriation of two millions of dollars for the suppression of Indian hostilities; which was

read, and there being no motion to amend, the committee rose and reported the bills to the House.

The SPEAKER having resumed the chair, the House took up the bill to provide for the continuation of the Cumberland road.

The amendments of the Committee of the Whole were then concurred in; when the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

The question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. BOND, of Ohio, asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 89, nays 59.

The House then took up the bill for the suppression of Indian hostilities; which, being ordered to be engrossed, was read a third time and passed.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the West Point Academy.

The amendment of the committee being concurred in, the bill was passed without a division.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. SMITH, from the select committee on the subject of the Military Academy at West Point, made a report on the subject, accompanied by a bill entitled "a bill for modifying the system of military instruction at West Point, and for other purposes;" which, together with the report, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The provisions of the bill are substantially as follows:

Section 1, repeals all the former acts authorizing the enlistment and appointment of Cadets; and from and after the 30th day of June next to disband and dismiss all cadets now in the service.

Section 2, Makes it the duty of the Secretary of War, under the direction of the President of the United States, to organize a military school of application and practice at West Point, for the improvement of the officers of the army of the United States in the application and practice for military purposes of the several branches of elementary and theoretic sciences involved in the art of war. Competent officers to be appointed as instructors &c. by the Secretary of War.

Section 3, Makes it the duty of the officers of the army to repair to West Point in rotation, under the direction of the Secretary of War and the President, not exceeding at any one time one-third of the company officers in service, to remain there not exceeding one year in three successive years; duty of the President to order such detachments of artillery and infantry to be stationed at West Point as may be deemed useful for the advancement of the practical instruction and illustrations in the art of war, not inconsistent with the welfare of the army.

Section 4, Fixes the compensation of superintendent at 2,500 dollars, and assistant instructors graduated according to rank.

Section 6, Makes it the duty of the Secretary of War to report to Congress annually all proceedings under the provisions of this act, as also the condition of the institution.

Section 7, Constitutes the superintendent and assistant and instructors, a board to examine publicly all applicants for appointment to office in the army. All applicants found qualified in the several branches of elementary and theoretic knowledge, involved in the art of war, to enter upon the course of application and practice of the same as taught at the school, and shall be so reported and arranged according to proficiency to the Secretary of War, who shall recommend, from time to time, the members for appointment. Said appointments not to interfere with the existing rules of the army for promotion.

Section 8, Provides that all vacancies in the corps of engineers shall be filled from officers who shall have passed through a course of instruction at said academy.

Section 9, Confers on the President the power to

remove from office the instructor and assistant teachers; such removal, however, not to deprive either of the rank held in the army.

Mr. E. WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the impressment of property by the Indians, made a report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the President's message as relates to the taking of the property of individuals for public use, and the relief of sufferers by Indian depredations, or by the operation of our own troops in Florida, Alabama, and Georgia, and that the same do lie on the table.

Mr. CUSHING, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, made a report on the memorial of W. C. Park, praying allowance of prize money due him as an officer of the frigate Alliance, on account of a prize alleged to have been given up by the United States to Denmark; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

The joint resolution to authorize the purchase and distribution of a number of copies of Macomb's Tactics, was, on motion of Mr. HAWES, laid on the table.

The act concerning pilots being twice read,

Mr. McKEON moved its engrossment.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to strike out the second section of the bill; which was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

DOMESTIC MISCELLANY.

ST. GEORGE'S SHOAL.

The following article is from the Boston Mercantile Advertiser, and one of considerable importance to the mercantile interests of this country. We place much confidence in the correctness of its statements, as the editor of the Journal has perhaps as thorough knowledge of his subject as any publisher of a paper in the country, having been for many years a scientific and successful ship master.

ST. GEORGE'S SHOAL.—This is one of the most dangerous shoals on the northern coast of the United States. It is situated on the western edge of St. George's Bank, in latitude between 41 30, and 41 46, N. and 70 54, W. longitude, and about 150 miles E. by S. half S. from Boston lighthouse. It is, therefore, situated in the fair way of vessels bound from any port in Massachusetts bay to Europe, and of vessels bound from ports in the State of Maine or the Bay of Fundy to the West Indies, or the Southern States—and when we consider that the currents in the vicinity of St. George's Shoal are very irregular, and at times very strong, it will at once be seen that the position of this shoal is particularly dangerous, and is at times a source of much anxiety to individuals navigating these waters. The shoal itself is of the most dangerous kind, being one of those sunken banks of quicksand, extending several miles, and generally covered by the ocean, or presenting to the unfortunate mariners who, through accident or neglect, are carried into its vicinity, a dreadful range of breakers, threatening instant destruction to every living object which is swept within its reach. There is abundant reason to believe that many a gallant ship, deeply freighted with valuable goods, having on board a noble crew strongly attached to life, with glad hearts and buoyant spirits, looking upon death as an enemy to be encountered only at some indefinite but remote period, has been carried by the currents in the darkness of midnight, or amid the obscurity of a dense fog or a furious tempest, on this sand bank in the midst of the ocean, and not one of the hapless crew has lived to tell the tale of the disaster. We believe that not a single instance is on record, of a vessel having been lost on this shoal, and

the crew saved—every thing is engulfed—and nothing is ever again restored to upper air. There is reason to believe that during the last war with Great Britain, more than one privateer, having on board many brave and generous hearts—has been entombed among the living sands of St. George's shoals. Many instances are known of vessels which have met with hair-breadth escapes in the vicinity of this dreadful danger. The crews have heard the rolling of the combing waves as they dashed upon the shoal, or perhaps have seen the foam of the breakers, within a few cables' length, and by instantly changing their course, have passed along in safety within a frightful proximity of the shoal—in some cases so near that the sand has actually washed on their decks.

Some years since, a noble frigate sailed from Boston, with a crew of between 4 and 500 men, commanded by one of the most gallant officers in the naval service of the United States. They left the port in the morning with a strong breeze from the northwest—and steered a course which it was expected would carry them far to the northward of the shoal of St. George's, the meridian of which they passed in the course of the following night. There being a heavy sea on, and the ship being deep, having munitions and stores for a long cruise—she shipped a good deal of water during the night; and in the morning the gun deck was found covered with sand, which had been washed on board while crossing St. George's Bank, to the northward, and in the immediate vicinity of the shoal! This was accounted for by the strength of the ebb tide, which, at the time of the full and the change of the moon, sets at the rate of three or four knots to the southward, between Cape Cod and St. George's Shoal.

More recently a United States frigate left this port under circumstances somewhat similar—and in the course of the following night, when the ship was making rapid way through the water, urged by a fresh westerly breeze, while there was not the slightest anticipation of danger, she was suddenly lifted on the summit of an enormous wave, and the next moment, to the consternation of all on board, *she struck violently on the bottom!* Every officer and man was on deck in a moment. But the way of the ship was hardly checked—the next wave bore her on its bosom from the danger—and she went on her way, without having received any injury. If these vessels had been a short distance further to the southward, perhaps only a quarter of a mile, the fate of their gallant crews would have been sealed, and wrapped in eternal oblivion.

The great danger of St. George's Shoal is well known to all navigators—and every one will admit that if, in place of the sunken shoal, there was an island whose surface was above the sea—and on which a lighthouse could be erected, to warn the unwary mariner of his danger, a benefit of vast and incalculable value, would thus be rendered to commerce; and any project which has for its object this beneficial result, provided there is a remote prospect of final success, is deserving of the attention of our Government.

Captain Seaward Porter, who has for many years been familiar with the navigation in Massachusetts bay, and with all the dangers in the vicinity, has for several years turned his attention to this subject, and has at last systematized a plan, which in the opinion of many skilful nautical men, appears highly plausible, and is worthy of the examination of a Government which owes a large part of its prosperity and revenue to navigation. Circumstances induce him to believe that there is a great resemblance in the character of St. George's Shoal to the Isle of Sable—and that the Isle of Sable, which is known to be increasing in size every year, was, not many years ago, but a dangerous quicksand, covered with water, excepting at very low tides. Captain

Porter thinks that thirty or forty old hulks loaded with stones, should be towed to St. George's Bank, and anchored near the shoal, in the early part of the summer—and when a favorable opportunity should offer, they should be run on the shoal—and placed as near together as possible. They would thus form a nucleus, around which the sand would gather; and every easterly gale would increase the mound, which in the course of a few months would, in all probability, present a firm and compact surface above the sea, even at the highest tides—presenting a foundation for a beacon or lighthouse—which would be a great assistance in the navigation of these seas.

The bank of St. George is of great extent, being 80 or 90 miles in diameter—and the soundings upon it are various, being within 10 or 15 miles of the shoals exceedingly unequal—and from 5 to 15 fathoms, with coarse rocky bottom. But a very short distance west of the shoal, the water suddenly deepens to 70 to 80 fathoms, which is the depth of the water in the south channel. This gives rise to the belief that the shoal is founded on a ledge of granite or trap—and the sand, which is known to exist in large quantities, is produced by the gradual decomposition of the rock, owing to the action of the water and the currents. If this be so, Captain Porter's project would seem to rest on a pretty solid foundation. At all events, it is deserving of serious consideration—and we presume that a survey of the shoal by competent persons, during a continuation of very moderate weather, when some parts of it are dry at low water, would enable the Government to decide whether the plan devised by Captain Porter, for converting this shoal into an island, is worthy the attempt to carry it into immediate execution. If there be only a remote prospect of success, the experiment should be made—as the expense cannot be great—and the advantages to navigation, if it should be successful, will be immense.

[In the paper of the next week the following communication appeared, relating to the same subject:]

THE ISLE OF SABLE.

MR. EDITOR,—I have read with great interest the remarks in reference to "St. George's Shoal," and trust they will excite the attention which the subject richly merits, in the quarter which is charged with the duty of protecting our maritime interests. I have long supposed that the shoal in question, together with the ice near the Great Bank, and the contact of vessels in the night, are the principal causes of that melancholy list of "missing vessels," which so often indicates the losses of the merchants, and grieves the heart of the philanthropist. Any suggestions which tend to diminish the chances of such calamities, are worthy of serious consideration.

I take this occasion, however, to point out an accidental error in that portion of your remarks relating to the Isle of Sable, (the French word for sand,) which, in an historical point of view, is worthy of correction. So far from that island having been, within a few years, merely a "dangerous quicksand," I believe that it has been, ever since the discovery of this continent, essentially what it now is, although varying, occasionally, in dimensions and outline. At any rate, 200 years since, it was not only a substantial and extensive island, but was well stocked with cattle, and attracted the attention of our ancestors in a commercial point of view.

If it is not thought tedious, I would ask you to copy the following extract from Winthrop's Journal, Savage's edition, vol. i. p. 162, [June 24, 1635.]

"Mr. Graves, in the James, and Mr. Hodges, in the Rebecca, set sail for the Isle of Sable, for sea-horse (which are there in great number) and wild cows. Mr. John Rose, being cast ashore there in the Mary and Jane, two years since, and making a

small pinnace of the wreck of his ship, sailed to the French, upon the Main, being thirty leagues off, by whom he was detained prisoner, and forced to pilot them to the island, where they had great store of sea-horse teeth, and cattle, and store of black foxes; and they left seventeen men upon the island to inhabit it. The island is thirty miles long, two miles broad in most places, a mere sand hill, yet full of fresh water in ponds, &c. He saw about eight hundred cattle small and great, all red, and the largest he ever saw, and many foxes, whereof some were perfect black. There is no wood upon it, but store of wild peas and flags by the ponds, and grass. In the middle of it is a pond of salt water, ten miles long, full of plaice, soles, &c. The company which went now, carried twelve landmen, two mastiffs, a horse, and a shallop.

August 26, they returned from their voyage. They found there upon the island, sixteen Frenchmen, who had wintered there, and built a little fort, and had killed some black foxes. They had killed also many of the cattle, so as they found not above one hundred and forty, and but two or three calves. They could kill but few sea-horse, by reason they were forced to travel so far in the sand as they were too weak to stick them, and they came away at such time as they use to go up highest to eat green peas. The winter there is very cold, and the snow above knee deep."

NAVY.

LIST OF DEATHS IN THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES, AS ASCERTAINED AT THE DEPARTMENT, SINCE THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1835.

Lieutenants.

John T. Jenkins, Feb. 6, 1836, New York.
James Goodrum, May 9, 1836, Greenville Co. Va.
Hubbard H. Hobbs, April 3, 1836, Valparaiso.
Archd. S. Campbell, June 3, 1836, Macao, China.

Passed Assistant Surgeon.

Geo. W. Palmer, Nov. 6, 1836, St. Simon's, Georgia.

Pursers.

Timothy Winn, February 18, 1836, Washington.

William McMurtrie, March 23, 1836, Philadelphia.

Passed Midshipmen.

James F. Duncan, August 3, 1836, Princess Ann county, Virginia.
Joseph R. Brown, August 25, 1836, West Indies.
Harry P. T. Wood, October 9, 1836, New York.

Midshipmen.

John P. B. Adams, December 28, 1835, Delaware.
Daniel M. Key, June 22, 1836, Washington.

Boatswain.

John Woods, January 31, 1836, Gosport, Va.

Carpenters.

Thomas Armstrong, September 6, 1836, Gosport, Va.
John Snider, November 7, 1836, Pensacola.

Navy Agent.

John T. Robertson, July 23, 1836, Charleston, S. C.

Naval Storekeeper.

Gabriel Galt, April, 1836, Norfolk, Va.

LIST OF DISMISSIONS FROM THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE 1ST OF DECEMBER, 1835.

Midshipmen.

M. D. E. W. Watson,	May 20, 1836.
Alexander R. Rose,	" "
John W. Taylor,	June 6, "
John W. D. Ford,	" "
John Shaw Booth,	" "
Nathaniel Reeder,	" "
George Butterfield,	July 2, "

Boatswain.

Charles Woodland,	March 8, 1836.
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Gunners.	
Joseph Ward,	March 8, 1836.
William Hunter,	" "
Carpenters.	
Richard D. Berry,	March 8, 1836.
William Hatch,	Jan'y 29, "
LIST OF RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY OF THE U. STATES SINCE THE 1ST DECEMBER, 1835.	
Lieutenant.	
Edward O. Blanchard,	December 31, 1835.
Passed Midshipmen.	
John C. Graham,	January 21, 1836.
Charles H. Cotton,	August 1, "
Midshipmen.	
James G. Stanly,	January 11, 1836.
William T. Cocke,	March 4, "
Charles Sperry,	April 1, "
Midshipmen.	
Thruston M. Taylor,	May 28, 1836.
William P. Bradburn,	June, 2, "
Levi Lincoln, jun.	3, "
Townshend Dade,	9, "
John G. Tod,	11, "
P. W. Humphreys,	7, "
Samuel A. Turner,	6, "
William S. Williamson,	" "
John J. Thruston,	6, "
John O. Wilson,	July 1, "
William Nott Callender,	Declined accepting.
Joseph W. Brackett,	Aug. 1, 1836.
Luther L. Creesy,	" 10, "
William S. Weed,	App't not accepted.
Charles A. Auze,	Sept. 3, "
R. L. Browning,	Oct. 26, "
Boatswains.	
John Freeman,	July 20, 1836.
Theodore Fernald,	Oct. 6, "
Gunner.	
John M. Green,	September 8, 1836.
Carpenters.	
John Wilson,	October 14, 1836.
John A. Barnicoat,	Sept. " "
Sail Maker.	
William Bennet,	April 18, 1836.
Marine Officer.	
Henry W. Fowler, 1st Lt.	June 8, 1836.
Navy Agent.	
Byrd C. Willis,	April 20, 1836.

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Jan. 5—1y*.

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Sept. 1—1y

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Washington, D. C., January, 1836.

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